UNDERGROUND RUSSIA. Revolutionary Profiles and Sketchies from Life. By STEPNIAK. With a preface by PETER LAYROFF. Translated from the Italian. 8vo, up. 295. London: Smith, Elder & Co. This volume, unless it be a thoroughly dishonest attempt to deceive the public, renders the most mysterious movement of recent times what it has not been heretofore-fairly intelligible. When the world was startled in 1878 by the acquit at by a Russian jury of a woman who gloried in having shot one of the Czar's most powerful officials, it learned for the first time that there was a network of secret societies in the chief cities of the Empire. These conspirators were known as Nihilists. What was a Nihilist? The word was Turgeneff's, and he had presented in "Fathers and Sons" a type of the philosophical and literary class which flourished in the era of the Emancipation of the Serfs. Bazarof being one of the most distinct and powerful figures in modern fiction, the popular impressions of the Nihibst of 1878 did not lack definiteness. But they cid lack accuracy, and for a very simple reason the Nihilise of 1878 was a very different person from Bazarof, the apostle of negations and individualism, whom the novelist had made the type of a most semarkable intellectual movement. class for whom Turgeness had coined the contemptuous word "Nihilist" had entirely disappeared when Vera Zassulie's vindication by a jury of superior tutelligence became a European event. Another class had arisen in its place with new characteristics and definite political sims, and Bazarof had ceased to be a type of the newer Nihilism. The reading world did not know this. It peopled the Empire of the Night, at first with Bazarofs and subsequently with Neshdanofs, Markelofs and Mariannes, "Virgin Soil" having been published in

the interval. But it was an unreal and fantastic Empire of the Night. When the work, which the

Nihilists were actually doing in Russia was assigned

to agents of this type, the whole movement became vague, shadowy, incomprehensible. Bazarof was a materialist who scornfully eman cipated himself as an untividual from the restraints of authority in religion, in family and social life, and in all matters of intelligence and morals. He could deny every recognized principle of government, every rule of life which was in conflict with nis own individual with; and he could accept destroying agencies as the logical outcome of his philosophy of negations, grimly remarking that "It is necessary in the first place to clear off the ground"; yet he was not thoroughly in earnest and he did not trouble himself with the details of reconstruction. "We have decided," he would say brusquely, " not to undertake anything seriously. To-day it seems useful to us to deny and we deny." He could take a cold, scientine interest in what was going on in the world, and after a life of supreme selfishness he could disquietly and bravely enough after taking the infection from the body of a typhus victim which he had dissected. He was not the man who for the good of others, or for what he might consider would be for the good of others, could suppress every selfish instinct, live a life of self-abnegation and suffering and die a death of intolerable torment. He was not the man to make his unbelief and his science of negations a fanatical sort of religion. He was not the man to organize a movement among the peasantry, to set a secret press in motion, to undermine a railway or to throw bombs under the Czar's carriage. He was not the man to mount the callows with a stride of triumph and a serene consciousness that his death would be of some use in aiding a positive and necessary cause. If Bazarof could not have fashioned the Moscow mine nor planned the explosion in the

then, is a study of Nihilist character and aims which may be assumed to be genuine so far as the source of information goes. It is not a pretentions study. It comprises the opening chapters on the origin of the movement, the nature of the propagands and the agencies of terrorism; eight profiles of Nihilist character; a series of five revolutionary sketches; and a chapter of concluding reflections upon the tendeucies of the secret societies and the future of Russia. It contains internal evidence of the author's sincerity of purpose and the gennineness of his information, and aside from being a work of exceptional interest it must be looked upon as a political revelation of considerable importance. If it be an honest book, it goes far toward explaining what has been an incomprehensible movement.
Waiving all matters of literary style and critical

analysis, we shall confine ourselves rigidly to the contents of this volume as a disclosure, first, of Nihilist character, and, secondly, of Nihilist aims. Under the first head the profiles and sketches will be hastily scanned, the historical chapters being reserved for subsequent consideration.

Of the eight profiles, five are of men and three of women. The men are Jacob Stefanovic, Demetrius Clemens, Valerian Ossinsky, Peter Krapotkine and Demetrius Lisogub. The women are Jessy Helfman, Vera Zassulie and Sophia Perovskaia. The strongest of the eight portraits is that of Demetrius Lisogub; [and, lindeed, the pages of Turgeneff, that master of the art of writing short stories, contain no study of character more vivid and real than this brief chapter. Lisogub is described as a tall, pale and somewhat slim man, with a long beard which gave him an apostolic appearance. He was always poorly clad, wearing at the students' meetings on the coldest nights of the Russian winter only a linen jacket with wooden buttons, a threadbare black cloth waistcoat and trousers light in color; and putting on, when he went out doors, a thin paletot, an old red comforter and a leather This shabbily dressed man was a millionnaire, who had a large estate in one of the best provinces land, houses and forests, but he lived in greater poverty than the humblest of his dependents, for he devotedall his money to the revolutionary cause. To such an extreme was his parsimony carried that his friends often had to interfere in order to keep him from starving himself. He could never beforevailed upon to hire an omnibus or cab, but would walk rather than spend a farthing that

would walk rather than spend a farthing that could be useful for the cause.

I remember that ore day he showed us two articles, forming part of his dress suit, which he wore when, owing to his position, he was compelled to pay a visit to the Governor of Cernigov, or to one of the heads of the Superior Police. They were a pair of gloves and an opera hat. The gloves were of a very delicate ash solor, and seemed just purchased. He, however, told us that he had already had them for three years, and smilingly explained to us the little artifices he adopted to keep them always new. The hat was a much more serious matter, for its spring had been broken a whole year, and he put off the expense of purchasing a new one from day to day, because he always found that he could employ his money better. Meanwhile, to keep up his dignity, he entered the drawing-room helding his opera-hat under his arm, his eternal leather cap, which he were summer and winter alike, being in his pocket. When he passed into the street, he suivanced a few steps with his head uncovered, as though he had to smooth his disarranged hair, until, being assured that he was not observed, he drew the famous cap from his pocket.

This money, however, that he endeavored to save with the jeaious care of a Harpagou, was his determined enemy, his eternal torment, his curset, for, with his impassioned disposition and with his heart so prone to sacrifice, he suffered immensely from being compelled to remain with his arms folded, a mere spectator of the struggle and of the martyrdom of his best friends. Subjected to a rigorous surveillance, having been denounced for participation in the revolutionary movement by his relations, who could be useful for the cause.

hoped, if he were congemned, to inherit his fortune, he could do nothing, for, at the first step, his properly would have been taken away from him, and his party would thereby have been deprived of such indispensable assistance. Thus his fortune was, to him, like the cannon-hall attacted to the leg of a galley slave—it hindered him from meving about.

His involuntary maction was not only an annoyance, a cruel vexation, as it could not fail to be to a man who united in himself the ardor of a warrior with that of a prophet—it was also a source of profound moral suffering. With the modesty of a great mind, he attributed to himself not the slightest meri for what seemed to him the most natural thing in the world—the renunciation of his wealth, and his life of privation. Mercless toward himself as a cruel judge, who will not hear reason, and refuses to consider anything but the crime, pure and simple, he regarded his inactivity, which was only an act of the highest abnegation, as a disgrace. Yet this man who, at the sacrifice of his own aspirations, sustained for a year and a half almost the whole Russian revolutionary movement; this man who, by his moral qualities, inspired unbounded admiration among all who knew him, who, by his mere presence, conferred distinction on the party to which he belon cel—this man regarded himself as the humblest of the very humble.

Hence arose his profound melancholy, which never left him and showed itself in his every word not withstanding the sorrowfully whimsical tone he was accustomed to adopt in order to conceal it. Thus, resigned and said, he bore his cross, which sometimes crushed him beneath its weight, throughout his whole life, without ever rebelling against his cruel lot. He was a most unhappy man.

Cn August 8, 1870, he was taken to the scaffold in

Cn August 8, 1879, he was taken to the scaffold in On August 8, 1879, he was taken to the scafiold in the hangman's cart with two companions, Cinh-aroff and Davidenko. Those who saw him pass, say that not only was be calm and peaceful, but that his pleasant smile played upon his los when he addressed cheering words to his companions. At last he could satisfy his ardent desire to sacrifice himself for his cause. It was perhaps the happiest moment of his unhappy life.

Now a man who could sacrifice an immense tune, and go about in tatters, and deny and pinch hinself rather than waste a single penny of "the people's money," mest have an ardor and an enthusiasm for the cause of which Bezarof was wholly incapable. He may have been the friend of assassius, the paymaster of the army of the bomb and the mine, and a rank materialist, but he had something which took the place of religion and gave an incongruous dignity to his life. "His convictions were his religion." says the author, " and he devoted to them not only his life, but what much more difficult, all his thoughts. He had no other thought than that of serving his cause." Cail it what we may, an ethical freuzy of revolutionary zeal or the fanaticism of materialism, it furnished the motive for a life of self-sacrifice and a brave death. It helps us to understand how hundreds of Nihilist conspirators have been enabled to undergo ernel privations, to face deadly peril, to undertake superscaffold. It shows that when all religious faith has been drained dry there remains a depth in the Russian nature where fanaticism can flow sometimes with a maddenieg whirt but often with a tranquil and placid current. It is this fanaticism of Nihilism, a sterile materialism, which is not sugrested by any of Turgeneff's types.

Lisogub being the Nihilist saint, Stefanovic described as the organizer, Clemens as the thinker, Ossinsky as the warrior and Krapotkine as the agitator. Stefanovic organized a Socialist conspiracy in the district of Cighirino in the summer of 1877. There were 3,000 affiliated members with a military organization; the perations extended over a period of six months; and the signal of civil war was about to be given when Stefanovic and two confederates were arrested. The release of these three prisoners, which was effected by Ossinsky before their trial, is one of the most graphic and spirited recitals in the book, Stefanovic is described as a man of far-reaching plans, clear and practical mind, firm and cautious character, who Winter Palace, the humanitarians and water-veined most "would have been equally helpless and mefficient. Marianne was a woman of pith and sentiment. Sophia Perovskaia and Vera Zasulic were women of blood and steel.

When Turgeneff tad not succeeded in making Nihilism intelligible, English and French novelists and Swiss and German journalists could only expect to mislead and confuse the reading world. Probably no movement in recent times has been so constantly explained and so unadequately understood as this Russian Socialism. It is this fact which invests this new volume with significance. It was originally written in Italian and published in Milan a year ago. The author's name, "Stepmak," is fictitious, but the preface which Peter Lavroff, the Editor of "Vperiod" (Onward), contributes to the English edition asserts that it is the work of one of the founders of the revolutionary press—alleader in the movement, who has had a personal gequaintance with all the chief actors in the mysterious drama of "Underground Russia." Hero, is a study of Nihilist character and aims. has mastered the art of dealing with men. Not-

one of the prominent men in the party residing abroad and as an incomparable ag tator, gifted with ready and eager eloquence. His escape from prison in 1876, after he had been confined for three years, is described as "a masterpiece of accurate calculation and resolution." He secured his transfer to a hospital from the gloomy portais of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul by feigning sickness. The doctor ordered him to take daily exercise. A sentinel, musket in hand, was always by his side in the courtyard, following in his walk a line parallel to the prisoner's, but ten paces longer and five nearer the gate, which was open, as woodcutters were drawing fuel. Krapothine calculated that if he should attempt to escape, the sentinel instead of running to the gate to cut off his retreat, would rush upon him and thus in the end describe two sines of the triangle. He accordingly practised in his cell, throwing off his long prison gown, and opened communications with his friends outside. The first attempt to escape failed through errors in signals. A room opposite the prison was then hired by his friends;

asking him what had bappened, who had escaped, how, when, where, etc. The frenzied officer tried to reply to him, and thus lost precious time.

Of the three women whose profiles are given. Jessy Helfman is described as an amiable and eneerful letter-carrier, messenger and sentinel, who was always ready to labor for the cause; Vera Sephia Perovskaia (Hartman's companion in the Moscow mine and the signal-giver in the assassination of the Czar) as an indefatigable and powerful

nation of the Czar) as an indefatigation and combatant.

The force of her will was as powerful as that of her intellect. The terrible toil or perpetual conspiracy under the conditions existing in Russia; that toil which exhausts and corsumes the most robust temperaments, like an infernal fire; for the implacable god of the revolution claims as a holocust not merely the life and blood of its followers—would that it were so!—but the very marrow of their bones and brain, their very inmost soul; or otherwise rejects them, discards them, disdainfully, pitiless!7;—this terrible toil, I say, could not shake the will of Sopnia Perovskaia.

For eleven years she remained in the ranks, sharing in immense losses and reverses, and yet ever in pelled to fresh attacks. She knew how to preserve intact the sacred spark. She did not wrap herself up in the gloomy and mountful mantle of rigid "duty." Notwithstanding her stoicism and apparent coldness, she remained, essentially, an inspired priestess; for under her cultrass of polished steel, a woman's heart was always beating. Womes, it must be confessed, are much more richly endowed with this divine flame than men. This is why the almost religious fervor of the Russian revelutionary movement must in great part be attributed to them; and while they take part in it, it will be invitable.

The "revolutionary profiles" are finished por-

The "revolutionary profiles" are finished portraits; but the sketches which are appended to them contain many effective silhouttes of character. The Ukrivateli are represented as a very large class composed of people in every position, beginning with the aristocracy and the upper middle class and reaching even to the minor officials in every branch of the Government service, including the police. They share the revolutionary ideas, but take no active part in the struggle. They make use of their social position and tend powerful support to the combatants by concealing, whenever necessary, those who are exposed to arrest. Several of these places of concealment are described, including one where Vera Zassulic was hidden after her acquittal. Another concealer is given the fictitious name of Tarakanoff, au official in the Ministry of the Interior, and a pathetic account is given of his character. He was an arrant coward. Whenever he was concealing in his lodgings a conspirator, he suffered untold terments from fear; he could not sleep at night; he grew pale, yellowish and dejected; and when he could bear up no longer he would take chloral to put him to sieep.

I looked at him with a mixed feeling of astonishment and of profound respect. This man was indictors in his tear; but how great he was in his devotion! I knew that his house was always open to all who were in my position, and that some of our party had remained there for weeks, as his guests. What must this man have suffected, who, by a cruel caprice of nature, was deprived of that merely physiological quality called courage! How great, on the other hand, must have been his moral force!

Another glimpse of Nihilist character is afforded in the interesting chapter on the secret press:

in the interesting chapter on the secret press:

Maria Kriloff, who acted as mistress of the house, was a woman of about forty-five. She passed for one of the oldest and most deserving members of our party. She had been implicated in the conspiracies of the Krakosovz. She was imprisoned and condemned to deportation to one of the northern provinces, but succeeded in escaping, and became one of the "illeval." She continued to work indefatigably for our cause in various ways, until she was arrested at her post, like a soldier, arms in hand, in the printing office of the "Cerni Perediel" in 1880. Thus, for sixteen consecutive years, she remained in the ranks of the conspirators, caring for nothing except to be of use to the cause, and

brushes and sponges in a pan; two jars of printing ink. Everything was arranged in such a manner that it could be hidden in a quarter of an hour, in a large clothes-press standing in a corner.

These revelations of heroic qualities in the conspiraters of the bomb and the mine must be supplemented by a brief account of their political aims. The earliest Nihilism was a philosophical and literary movement, which ran its course in the decade beginning with emancipation and ending in 1870. It was a period of materialist propaganda. Nihitism proclaimed war upon religion until among people with any education at all a man who was not a thorough materialist was a curiosity. Nihilism also recognized woman as having equal rights with man and secured for her in civil law and in education a complete victory. In the decade opening with the French Commune, Nihillsm assumed a new phase-Socialism.

ing with the French Commune, Nihilism assumed a new phase—Socialism.

Having begun by maintaining with the extreme party of the Internationale called the Anarchical party, that the Socialists should abstain from all participation in the political struggle, the Russian Socialists, by the inexorable logic of events, have had to learn, at their own expense, that political liberty is not only useful but indispensable for the Socialist, as for every one who has any convictions to enforce or any ideas to propagate among his fellow citizens. They have had to recognize that, without these elementary rights, Socialism will never emerge beyond the narrow limits of the Secret Societies, and will never be able to exercise a decisive influence upon the convictions of the masses. There being no other party in Russia capable of engaging in the struggle with Despotism, the Russian Socialists resolved to undertake it on their own account. As in Russia, as I have shown in my Introduction, an insurrection in the European manner is absolutely impossible, the Socialists had recourse to Terrorism; to a conflict with the antocrat in nerson, in order to render his life a torment and a weariness to him, and his position intelerable, shameful, ridiculous; so that from very dread of the derision cast upon his pretended unlimited power, he should resolve to yield to the legitimate and very modest assirations of the entire nation. The aspirations of the Socialists, and those of the whole of Russian society met, thus, at this point, and the Terrorists did nothing more than proclaim aloud, amid the reports and dames of their explosions, what everybody either thought, or whispered with a healtating and timid voice, amid a deluge of adulation and general compalsory reticence.

The Terrorists have before them, not a Government in the European sense of the word—for them, owing to the disproportion of strength, the struggle would be impossible—but a comercial, a small and isolated faction, which reports and theory reticence.

The Terrorists have

Thus the struggle, and may last for years and becomes possible, and may last for years and years.

In this struggle between liberty and despotism, the revolutionists it must be confessed, have on their side an immense advantage—that of time. Every month, every week, of this healtation, of this irresolution, of this enervating tension, renders the position of their adversary were, and consequently strengthens their own. Hidden forces, unconscious and powerful as those of nature, come into play to undermine the basis of the Imperial edifice; such as the economical position of the people, which has reached such a terrible crisis; the financial question, and also that of the administrative corruption, which is almost as fatal as the other two.

By yielding to the log'timate requests of the nation, by conceding the most elementary political rights demanded by the times in which we live, and by civilization, everything will enter upon a peaceful and regular course. The Terrorists will be the first to throw down their deadly weapons, and take up the most humane, and the most powerful of all, those of free speech addressed to free men, as they have several times explicitly declared.

These meagre extracts convey/distinct and positive

These meagre extracts convey[distinct and positive impressions of the ultimate purposes of the Nihilists. They are not aimless conspirators. They are not "clearing the ground," like bazarof, without having some fixed ideas in reference to reconstruction The bulletin of the secret societies, issued soon after the assassination of Alexander II and published in full in this volume, is conclusive evidence that they consider themselves something more than destroying agencies. They have creative instincts. They are "clearing the ground" because the people are

stifled and paralyzed from the lack of political liberty. A small band of conspirators, often hampered in their work because they cannot put their hands on a few hundred or thousand roubles, they have the consciousness that they are struggling hand over hand in behalf of millions of the suffering and oppressed subjects-not of a Government, but supreme occasions, her idealism making her eager at large. It is this definiteness of purpose, coupled with the fanaticism of public which coupled with all her heart to mean and petty details; and to live lives of continuous sacrifice and to face with calmness and courage the brutal horrors of the scaffold. It is scarcely necessary to add that these reflections on this deeply interesting book are grounded upon the assumption that it is a genuine account of the work of the Nihilists, their highest traits of character and their political aims. Peter Lavroff, who is rated as a moderate exponent of the Internationale, and, like the late Karl Marx, has been a contributor to English reviews of recognized reputation, furnishes what seems to be a guarantee for the honesty and good faith of the author.

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DISTINGUISHED LINGUIST, author of A DISTINGUISHED LINGUIST, author of a popular course in German, now and for a number of years Professor of German and French in a leading military academy, desires engagement in a summer school. Would also cutertain offers for a permanent engagement in a prominent institut on, beginning the fall term. His unusual skill in the management of classes is one of the special claims, besidese the extraordinary merit of his new and practical method for acquiring a foreign langua e. Address PROFESSOR, D. Appleton & Co., Bond-st., City.

AMERICAN and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, suppoites able and accomplished protessors, tutors, governesses, loctarors, companious and house-keepers. Families going abroad or to the country promotly suited. Call on or address Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square.

A BLE and accomplished teachers, professors, A tuiors, governesses, lecturers, companions, secretaries adhousekeepers, families going abroad or to the country romptly suited; no charge to these employing teachers, nor tocachers until supplied. E. MIRIAM COYRIERE & CO.

A MERICAN and EUROPEAN TEACHERS' A BUREAU supplies, without charge, colleges, schools and families with thoroughly competent professors, primary pais and teachers. Families going abroad, or to the country, promptly suited with superior tutors, companions and governess. Call on or address Professor LEGENDRE, 1,193 Broatwar, New-York.

A LADY desires a position in a family to teach English. French and Music; country or city; best references given and required. Address C., Box 94, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,234 Broadway. A FRENCH LADY wishes position as gov-erness to small obliders; to teach French and take entire charge of them; first-class references. Address MLLs. T., care Professor Charles, 31 East 17th-st.

BEST TEACHERS, American and foreign, promptly provided for private nupils, families, schools, colleges. Circulars of schools, with sound advise, free to parents personally, malled for postage; 300 skilled teachers wanted for September.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 7 East 14th-st

ENGAGEMENT DESIRED IN A NEW-york of Brooklyn school by a young man (Harvard graduate): best references. Address. "HARVARD," P. O. Box 2266, New-York. MISS HESSE, 36 West 21st-st., supplies competent teachers, tators, governosses, readers, sin ers, housekeepers, &c.; best advice given to parents on choice of schools, references, by favor: Hon, Hamilton Flah and exserved

Aliscenancons.

A PRIVATE family wishes to sell elegant new crimson embossed plush parior suit, \$88; also one in raw slik, \$88, 71 20 ave. ALL KINDS of Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Plants and Vines. W. G. BIGGINS, 69 Barclay at

FURNITURE TO LET.—Handsome furniture for a small house, including plane; low rent to responsible party. Address OWNER, 74 West 35th-st. SAMUEL BUSKY, formerly of 150 Broad-also a targe assortment constantly on hand. S. BUSKY,

THE DOUBLE INDUCTION ELECTRIC MOTOR.—The most simple and perfect power vented for driving sewing machines in the family.

A luxity for the office and sick room.

Store, 19 East 15th-st., opposite Tiffany's.

S420 REWARD.

To N DOLLARS to the first solver in each State, of twenty-one English words, in position, of the great Word words, in position, of the great Word PCZZE, Rules in each box. Order at once and secure the reward. Instructive to the youne, amusing to the old. The great family game, entirely eclipsing the tamous 15 puzzle. Agents wanted every where.

Agents wanted every where.

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Agents wanted every where.

Steamboats and Hailroads.

A LBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE,
DREW and ST. JOHN leave nier 41, N. R., foot of Canal-st. overy WEEK DAY at 6 p. m., connecting at Albany
(Gunday morning excepted) with trams north, west and east.

FALL RIVER LINE, for BOSTON AND EAST.

REAPPEARANCE of the sphendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVILENCE. These stanch and elegant vessels are now tunning on this route fand will remain in service until turther notice.

NO INCREASE IN FARES.

ther notice.

NO INCREASE IN FARES.
Leave New York daily sundays included at 5 p, m. from Pice 28 North (twee, foot of Murray st. Connections by Annex boat from Brooklyn at 4:30 p, m. Jersey (4:4 4 p, m. Jersey state-rooms, &c. can be obtained at an principal notein, transfer and ticket offices, at Pier 28 N, R, and on hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at Fiet 25 N. R. and on Steamers.

Freight.—This line has a fleet of steamers engaged exclu-sively in the freight service, thus insuring prompt and relia-ble movement. Rates as low as other lines.

BORDEN & LOVELL, GEORGE L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass'r Agt

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, landing at Crauston's. (West Point) Cornwall, Newburg, oro, Milton, Po'keepsio, Essonus, connecting with Ulsiv ciaware and Stony Clove Halloads, Steamboat Escort uesday, Thursday, Saturday, 6 p. m. from foot of Harris FOR NEW-HAVEN.—Steamers leave Peck silpat 3 p. m. and 11 p. m. (Sandays excepted), 11 p. m. meamer arrives in time for early trains North and East. NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing November 4, 1882, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot. 8.2. m. Western and Northern Express to Rochester and Montreal, with drawing room cars. also to Saratogs. 8.40 a. m. Special Express for Chicago, daily, stopping only at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Eric, Cleveland and Todedo.

at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erio, Cleveland and Toledo.

10:30 a.m., Chicago Express, drawing-room cars to Canandagua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11 a.m. to Albany and Troy, with connection to Utica, Saratoga, Giens Falls, Lake George and Rutland.

3:30 p. m., Albany and Troy special. Sarurdaysonly.

4 p. m., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.

6 p. m., St. Louis Express with sleeping cars for St. Louis; running through every day in the week; slao Nisgara Falls, Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit.

6:30 p. m., Express daily, except Sunday, with sleeping cars to Syracuse and to Auburn Road; also to Saratoga and Montreal.

to Syracuse and to Addut Robat:

9 p. m., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. 10 ms and Lowville.

11 p. m., Night Express, with sleeping-cars to Albany and Troy. Counsects with morning trains for the West and North. Tickets on sale at No. 5 Bowling Green, 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Offices, 3 Park-niace and 785 and 942 Broadway, New York, and 338 Wachington-sk., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCH, Gep. Sup't. Gen. Passenger Agent.

NORWICH LINE
To Roston, Worcester, Nashua, Portland and the East.
The new Iron Steamer
CITY OF WORCESTER,
Without exception the most elegant boat on the Sound, and
the favorite
CITY OF DOSTON.
Without exception the most elegant boat on the Sound, and
the favorite
CITY OF DOSTON.
Watte-st., next pier
above Destrosses at Ferry, daily, except sundays, at o p.m. RONDOUT AND KINGSTON LINE.—
Steamer James W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 o'clock from foot Harrison-st. making usual landings and connecting with Uister & Delaware and Stony Clove R. R.

STARIN'S CITY, RIVER AND HARBOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Office, Pier 18, N. B., foot of Cortlandt-at.
Consignments of freight torwarded as directed to any par

of the world.

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR DISPATCH.

Orders received for delivery of all kinds of freight and merchandles to any part of the city.

BEAAND HARBOR TOWING AND RIVER AND HAR-

BOR LIGHTERAGE. BOR LIGHTERAGE.

Freight of every description promptly lightered to any point in the harbor at reasonable rates.

STEAMBOATS, BARGES AND GROVES TO CHAR-

TER FOR EXCURSIONS.
Steamers John H. Starin and Erastus Corning for NEW-HAVEN, leave Pier 18, N. R., at 9 p. m. daily. [Saturdays METROPOLIS EXPRESS CO., between New-York and

New-Havon. Care and disputch guarantood.

Freightfor points on D., L. & W. S. H. received at Pior I.s. For New Haven and points East at Pier 18. NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.-Eleven Miles of Ten Conta, via Steamers from Iron Pier 1, E. R., foot of

TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of Christopher-st. daily except Saturday at 6 p. m., connecting with morning trains for all points North. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Steamboats and Mailroads.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MODEL PAST LINE TO THE WEST.

Via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Trains leave from Ponneylvania RR. Depot

p. m., ozooot Sunday, for Vashington and all notices West,
p. m., DALLY PAST EXPRESS, through sispoing compose

to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Costs. Connocts for Mr. points

West.

West 12 MIDNIGHT, Daily for Washington and all counts West. For Time Pables, Tickets, Sideoling Society and Bargage, apply at Company's office, 315 and 21 Broadway, 338 Fultoness, Brooklyn.

apply at 30 mpany's office, 315 and 21 Broadway, 385 Fultones, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—Stationin New-York, 1995 of Liberty-st. Stationia Brooklyn, 600 of Fulton-st., Jewell's What.

Commencing January 22, 1883. Leave New-York
645 3. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch
Chunk, Faramanda, Tamaqua, Haziston, Drifton, Scranton,
Upper Lehigh, 20.
93 m.—For flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's
Mountain, Bude Juke, Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown,
Reading, Hack-burg, Manch Chunk, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harmaburg, Manch Chunk, Haziston, Wilkelmspork, Tamaqua, Naglecke, Upoer Lehigh, Schooley's
Mountain, Bude's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown,
Tamagun, Der Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harmaburg, Manch Chunk, Haziston, Wilkelsbarg, &c.
3045 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's
Mountain, Bude's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, &c.
4-30 p. m.—For Formerville, Flemington, &c.
6-30 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg,
Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
Sunday trans leare it 4-45 s. m., 12 p.-m., for Sound Brook,
Marrisburg and the West.
For Newark at 5, 445, 5-15, 5-30, m. for Easton, Allentown,
Harrisburg and the West.
For Newark at 5, 5-15, 5-15, 7-30, 3, 3-13, 3-12,
2-30, 3-3-30, 4-4-30, 5, 5-15, 5-30, 3-30, 4-4-30, 5, 5-15, 5-30, 3-30, 5, 11-35, 5-10,
For Trins to local points assist notations at 5-2450 n.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m., 1-45, 4, 4-45, 6-3 m.
For Freehold at 3, 8-15, 11-45 a. m.

For Keyport at 5, 8:15, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, t. 4:45, 6.9. m.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
VIA SANDY HOOK.

STEAMER LEAVES PIER B. N. R.,
POOT RECTORST.,
Commencing April 18, 1883;

For Highlands, seabright, Moomenth Beach and Long
Branch, 6, 10:15 a. m., 4 p. m.
For Atlantic Highlands, 6, 10:15 a. m., 4 p. m.
For Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, &c., 10:15 a. m.
Leave tool of Liberty-st., 8:15 a. m., 1:45, 4 p. m., for Lake,
wood, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, &c.
1:45 p. m., 4 p. m. for stations to Seabright,
8:15 a. m. 4:45 p. m. for stations to Seabright,
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11:45 a. m., 4 p. m. for stations to Saabrigate.

Sci S. m. 4:45 p. m. for stations to Saabrigate.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave New-York from station C. RR. of N. J.

For Philadelphia, Ninth and Green-size, at 7:45, 2:30, 11:13

a. m.; 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 12 p. m. on Sunday at 3:45 a. m.;

1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 p. m. on Sunday at 3:45 a. m.;

1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 p. m. on Sunday at 3:45 a. m.;

1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 p. m. on Sunday at 3:45 a. m.;

1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 p. m. on Sunday at 8:45 a. m.;

For Trenton, 7:45, 9:30, 1:11.5 a. m.; 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7 a.

12 p. m. on Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 5:30, 12 p. m.

Return trains leave Philadelphia and Reading RR. Ninth and Green-size, at 7:30 8:30, 9:30, 1:12 n. m.; 1:3, 3:15, 5:40, 6:45, 12 p. m. on Sunday, at 8:30 a. m., 5:30, 12 p. m.

From Tritrd and Berks size, at 5:10, 8:20, 9:00, 9:10 a. m., 1, 3:39, 5:20, 6:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

From Trenton, 1:25, 6:29, 8:08, 9:05, 1:06, 01:15 a. m., 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:23 p. m. Sunday at 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m. a. 2; 4:22, 6:24, 7:2

W. W. STEARNS. Gen. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. R.
Stations in New-York

For South Amboy. via C. R. R. of N. J., 50 t. Liberty-st.
4, 6p. m.; via Penn. R. R. 9, 12 m., 5p. m. Sanday, 9 a. m.,
For Madwam, 6c., via C. R. R. of N. J., 5, 8, 815 a. m., 143,
4, 6p. m.; via Penn. R. R., 9, 12 m., 5p. m. Sanday, 9 a. m.,
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Ocean Grover, Asbury Park,
sea Girt, Point Pleasant, &c., via C. R. R. of N. J., 5, 3815 a.
m., 145, 4, 6p. m., via Penn. R. R., 9 a. m., 12 m., 339, 5 p. m.
Sundays into Stopping at Ocean Grover or Asbury Park,
sea Girt, Point Pleasant, &c., via C. R. R. of N. J., 5, 3815 a.
m., 145, 4, 6p. m., via Penn. R. R., 9 a. m., 12 m., 339, 5 p. m.
For Lakewood, Toms Hiver, Raynovat.

a. B., For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat, &c., via C. R. R. of N. J., 8:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m.
For Freehold, via C. R. R. of N. J., 5, 8:15, 11:45 a. m., 4, 8
For Freehold, via C. R. R. of N. J., 5, 8:15, 11:45 a. m., 4, 8
For Atlantic City, Vineland, Bridgeton, &c., 1:45 p. m.
H. P. BALDWIN, J. R. WOOD, J. F. RANDOLPH,
G. P. A., C. R. R. of N. J. G. P. A., P. R. Sup't. G. P.A. C. R. R. of N. J. G. P. A. P. R. R. Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY, now known as the NEWYORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
AT angement of trains from Chambers street Depot.
5 a.m.—Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawingroom Conches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.
6 p. m. (Daily)—Fast st. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo
at S. a.m., connecting with fact trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to
Buffalo, connects at Turnor's for Newburgh.
7 p. m. (Daily)—Pacific Express for the West. Sleeping
Coaches through to Buffalo, Niscars Falis, Cincinnati and
Chicago without change. Hotel coaches through to Chicago.
7.15 u.m.—Endigrant train for the West.
Butherford and Passale, 6, 7:29, 7:30, 9:49, 10:29 a.m., 12
midnight. Sundays, 6, 8:30, 10:29 a.m., 124, 6:39 p. m.,
12 midnight. Sundays, 6, 8:30, 10:29 a.m., 12 noon, 145,
3 Taterson, 5:10, 5:30, 8:40, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 8, 10:39 p. m.,
12 midnight. Sundays, 6, 8:30, 10:29 a.m., 12 noon, 145,
3 Taterson, 5:10, 5:30, 8:40, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 8, 10:30 p. m.,
12 midnight. Sundays, 6, 8:30, 10:29 a.m., 12 noon, 145,
3 Taterson, 5:10, 5:30, 8:40, 5:20, 7:38, 8, 10:290 p., and 13

3:50, 4:40, 5, 5:10, 5:30, 5:10, 5:30, 7:15, 8, 10:30 p. m. and minimals. Sundays, 6, 8:30, 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 6:30, 7:p. m., 14 milinight.

Newark and Paterson via Newark. 6:45, 8:40, 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 4:20, 5:20, 5:10, 7:30 p. m., and 12 midnight Saturday, 1:15 a. m., 3:10, 4:20, 5:20, 5:10, 7:30 p. m., 3:10, 4:30 p. m., 8:0fern, 6, 7:50, 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5, 5:10, 7:15 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., 8:40, 4:30 p. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., 8:40, 4:30 p. m., 8:40, 4:30 p. m., 8:40, 4:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 p

Express trains and 10 to 70. Inc. 11:25a. m. and 10 to 70. Gen'l Pass'r Agent, New-York. NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave for Englewood Closter, Prermout and Nyaok 7, 850, 10 2, m., 1, 3 4, 455, 5:30, 5:40, 8:30 p. m., 12 mid-night. Sandays, 9a, m. and 6:40 p. m. Nanuet, Spring Valley and Monsey, 7, 10 a. m., 4:50 p. m. JNO N. ABBOTT, Gen'i Pass'r Agent, New York.

FOR BOSTON.

With Pullman sizepers, leaves Grand Contral Depot at 11:35

p. m., week days get tickets you.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD. FOR BRIDGEPORT and all points on HOU-satonic and NAUGATUCK RAILROADS—Steamers leave Catherine slip at 11:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m.; 23d-st., East River, 3:10 p.m. Fare lower than by any other route. HIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.-Pas-enger trains leave denots foot of Cortianat and Desbrosses state 7:20 a.m., 3:40 and 7 p. m. for Easton, Bethienem, Allenter, Residing, Manch Chunk Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waver, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyona, Buffato and the West. Pullman trough coaches run datty. Local trains at 5:40 p. m. for aston, Bethiehem and Coplay, Trains leaving at 7:20 a.m., I and 3:40 p. m. connect for all outs in Mahmov and Hazelton coal regions. Sunday train cal for Mauch Chunk, 8,16 a.m. Leave Mauch Chunk as p. m. General Eastern Office, corner of Church and Cortlandt sta-

POPULAR SHORE LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, BOSTON AND THE EAST.

ALL RAIL FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEFOR.

Three Express trains daily (Sundays excepted) to flosion as
8 a. m., 2p. m. (parlor car attached), and 10 p. m. (with palace sleeping dars).

Sundays at 10 p. m. (with palace sleeping cars).

P. W. POPPLE, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
On and after March 5, 1883.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York via Desbrosses and Courtlands Streets Ferries as follows
Harrisburg, Philaburg, the West and South, with Polloma
Palace Cara attached, Sa. m., 6 and 5 p. m. daily, New-York
and Chicago Limited of Parior, Dintog. Smoxing and Sleeping Cara at 5 a. m. every day. Palace Cars attached, 2 s. m., 2 m., Sundays, 5 a. m. Through ear on 1 p. m. than for Cape May, except Sunday, 5:15; 11:10 a. m. On Saturiaya only 1 p. m.
Long Branch. Bay Head Jancthon, and intermediate stationary in Robway and Amboy, 9 a. m., 12 noon, 3:30 and 5 p. m., via Rabway and Amboy, 9 a. m., 12 noon, 3:30 and 5 p. m., On Sunday, 9 a. m., (Does not stop at Asbury Park.)
Boatsof "Brooklyn Anner" connect with all through trainar at Jerasy City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trainsarcive—From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 11:20 a. m., 7:30 and 10:20 p. m. daily. From Washington and Baltimore, 9:30, 6:50 a. m., 3:50, 5:30, 5:35, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. Sunday, 6:50 a. m., 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. From Baltimore, 1:24 p. m. on Sunday, 9:35 p. m. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:20, 6:50, 6:50, 9:30, 9:40, 10:40; 11:40 a. m., 1:20, 2, 3:50, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 6:20, 6:30, 6:50, 11:40 a. m., 6:20, 7:30, 9:33, 10:20, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 6:20, 6:30, 6:50, 11:40 a. m., 6:20, 7:30, 9:33, 10:20, 10:35 and 10:50 p. m.

520, 6:20, 6:30, 6:50, 1144 10:35 and 10:50 p. m. TO PHILADELPHIA. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

LTRAINS EACH WAY WEEK DAYS AND 3 ON SUND DAY, 3 STATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA, 21X NEW-YORK.

DOUBLE TRACK, THE MOST IMPROVED EQUIP-MENT, AND THE FASTEST TIME CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Court

landt-st. Ferrica, as follows:
[16, 7:20, 8, 8:30, (9 and 10 Limited), 11 a.m., 1, 3:13, 3:13, 4; 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 p. m., and 12 night. Sundays, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m., 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 p. m., and 12 night. Sundays, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m., 4, 5, 7, 8 and 1 p. m., and 11 might. might.

Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12
Tide a, m and 4 p. us., funding through via Frenton at 1
Canden. Candell.

Candel Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9a. m. and 4:30 s. m. and erospi Sunday. Ticket Offices, ossess and Courthanit sta: 4 Court-si, and Brooklyn Annes Station, foot of Pullon-st., Brooklyn; Not. 114, 116 and 114 discourst, thocken; taxiba, Jersey Olsy, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery Place and Castle Gas-The New-York Transfer Company
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aggage from hoteis and residences.
CHARLES E. FUUH,
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Elegant steamers leave duly (Sundays excopted), at 5 p. m. from Flor 33 North tiver, fool of Jay-st. New York, arriving in Boston at 6a. m. Tickets for sale at all principal united.

CENTRAL SHIPYARD, Communipaw, N. J .- Dry Dec offices. VIDENCE LINE, for treight only. Steamers leave from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warrensst. 4:30 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted), for Boston via Providence direct daily (E.W. POPPLE, Acting General Passager Agent.